

standard. A tolerant society does not need to be an indifferent society.

A government that values freedom can permit some things that it would not encourage or condone. But a government must also promote things that are worthy examples and social ideals.

Government cannot be neutral in the debate over marriage. It has sound reasons to prefer the traditional family in its policies. As social thinker Michael Novak has written:

A people whose marriage and families are weak have no solid institutions . . . family life is the seedbed of economic skills, money habits, attitudes toward work and the arts of independence.

When we prefer traditional marriage and family in our laws, it is not intolerance. Tolerance does not require us to say that all lifestyles are morally equal, only that no individual deserves to be persecuted. It does not require us to weaken our social ideals. It does not require a reconstruction of our most basic human institutions. It does not require special recognition for those who have rejected the standard.

It is amazing and disturbing that this legislation should be necessary. It is a sign of the times, and an indication of a deep moral confusion. But events have made this definition essential. The preservation of marriage has become an issue of self-preservation for our society. I strongly urge my colleagues to support this measure.●

TRIBUTE TO NANCY CHUDA

● Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I am pleased today to announce my intentions to introduce in the near future, a bill that will help protect the children of this country from the harmful effects of environmental contaminants. I can not think of a more appropriate time of the year than the time we recognize the special achievements of mothers, to focus this Nation's attention on protecting the health and safety of our children. Mr. President, I am working hard on this piece of legislation, not only because I am a mother, but because I want to pay tribute to one exceptional mother. This mother knows the intense sadness of losing her child.

This very special mother lives in my State and I am proud to call her my friend. Three years ago, Mrs. Nancy Chuda came to visit me to ask for help. Her little girl, all of 5 years old, had died of cancer—a nongenetic form of cancer. No one knows why or how or what caused little Colette Chuda to become afflicted. She was a normal, beautiful girl in every way. She liked to draw pictures of flowers and happy people. One thing is certain, she was blessed to have two wonderful parents. Nancy and Jim Chuda, despite their grief, chose to turn their own personal tragedy into something positive. They have labored endlessly to bring to the country's attention the environmental dangers that threaten our children. They want to make sure that what

happened to their Colette will not happen to another child. No mother should have to go through what Nancy Chuda went through. If future deaths can be prevented, I know we all will be indebted to the tremendous energy and perseverance of Nancy Chuda.

Mr. President, science has shown us that children are special. They are not simply a smaller version of you and me. They are still growing, many of their internal systems are still in the process of developing and maturing, and, of course, their behavior is different. Studies show that they breathe faster. They come in contact with numerous objects in their quest to learn and explore the world around them. They eat differently—children consume foods in different amounts in proportion to their body weight. I can remember, when I was a kid, I ate mayonnaise sandwiches and I consumed whole boxes of cereal while watching TV. Today, there are more questions than ever with respect to children's developmental health. And Mr. President, I am sad to say there are very few answers.

The factors behind the special environmental risks that children face need special attention. A recent study issued by the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) reported on the effects of pesticides in the diets of infants and children. The study concluded that the Federal Government is not doing enough to protect our children from exposures to pesticides. The NAS study essentially confirmed what many in the regulatory community were already worried about. Although we may have the highest quality and the safest food in the world, the fact is that risk assessments of pesticides and toxic chemicals do not differentiate clearly enough between the risks to children and the risks to adults.

It has been estimated that up to one-half of a person's lifetime cancer risk may be incurred in the first 6 years of life. There is currently not enough information to know exactly how to account for all of the differences when conducting a risk assessment. We need to know more about what health risks our children are exposed to. We need to collect exposure data not only on our children's diets, but also, on our children's exposure to air pollutants and surface pollutants. The fact is that we do not have the data that allows us to quantify and measure the differences between how adults and children respond to environmental pollutants.

The absence of this data often precludes effective government regulation of environmental pollutants. In my bill, I intend to change this. We must ensure that our regulators have the data they need to be able to assess the risks of these substances to children. This would let them do their job of protecting our most vulnerable sector of society from environmental pollutants.

Although most people associate pesticide use with agriculture, children may be exposed to far greater health risks by other common uses of pes-

ticides such as lawn and garden uses, household uses, and fumigation uses in schools.

Children come in contact with pesticides and other toxic substances, not only from the food they eat, but from the air they breathe, and the surfaces they touch. In communities with contaminated air, improving overall air quality for disease prevention is of vital importance. Some studies suggest that pediatric asthma is on the rise and is exacerbated by air pollution. Pollutants from tobacco smoke, stoves and fireplaces, household cleaners and paints, even glues and the synthetic fabrics used in furniture are all thought to be contributing factors. One EPA study showed that 85 percent of the total daily exposure to toxic chemicals comes from breathing air inside the home.

I firmly believe that citizens have a right to know what substances they are involuntarily subjected to, whether they live next to a farm or in the heart of South-Central Los Angeles. My bill will require pesticide applicators to keep records and submit reports to the EPA. Subsequently, EPA is directed to publish annual bulletins informing citizens of the types and amounts of pesticide chemicals that are being used in and around their neighborhood, in their apartment buildings, and most importantly in their schools. My bill would give parents the ability to make informed decisions to protect their family. Public health and safety depends on its citizens and local officials knowing the toxic dangers that exist in their communities.

EPA's Toxics Release Inventory [TRI] collects chemical release information from manufacturing and several other industries. It is the Nation's most popular and highly successful community right to know program. TRI is generally well supported through voluntary compliance of industry. The program has prompted many companies to set ambitious pollution reduction goals as well as voluntary restrictions and improvements. My bill will apply a similar philosophy to other kinds of environmental contaminants. I am betting on the same outcome emerging from applicators and users of pesticides and believe this will benefit everyone concerned.

I strongly support the administration's policies over the past few years to place greater emphasis and attention on the environmental health issues that affect children. I especially applaud the Environmental Protection Agency for taking the lead. Last year EPA made it an agencywide policy to consider the risks to infants and children consistently and explicitly in every regulatory decision. EPA's stance has inspired me to include its policy in my bill and to expand its philosophy to other Federal agencies charged with regulating toxic substances and environmental pollutants. The factors behind the special environmental risks that children may face

need and deserve special attention so that in the future we can prevent the kinds of problems that children have suffered from lead in paint, asbestos in schools, and pesticides in food.●

MAGRUDER PRIMARY SCHOOL

● Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I am pleased today to have the opportunity to give well deserved recognition to an exemplary elementary school. Magruder Primary School in Newport News has been selected as a U.S. Department of Education Title I Distinguished School.

At Magruder Primary, "hard work pays off" isn't just a motto, it's a way of life. In 4 years time Magruder's reading scores leapt 79 percent—from 1 percent of second-graders reading at or above their grade level in 1992 to 80 percent for the most recent school year. Having placed last in reading achievement tests in 1992, the school is now number five in Newport News.

Many hard workers are to be commended for this outstanding accomplishment: teachers, administrators, parents, business leaders and, of course, the students.

As a strong believer in parental involvement, I am thrilled that Magruder's home-school coordinator makes certain that parents are actively involved in their child's education. This individual's responsibilities run the gamut—from retrieving forgotten permission slips to providing parents with homework enrichment tips.

I would also like to offer a special acknowledgment to the business partners who sponsored home reading programs, special assemblies and student incentives.

Mr. President, as stated in a recent Newport News Daily Press article, Magruder's demographics had the school destined for supposed failure. Eighty-four percent of its students receive free lunches; 69 percent live with only one parent. Other schools should take note. If Magruder Primary School can improve its reading scores, others can too.

Magruder Primary School stands as a beacon for the wise use of Federal dollars. While we must reign in an often intrusive government, some government programs are clearly worthwhile. Title I funding for our Nation's schools is such a program. Title I funding has helped Magruder Primary achieve this important success.●

TOURISM ORGANIZATION ACT

● Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, I rise in support of the bill introduced yesterday to establish a U.S. Tourism Organization, S. 1735. I am pleased to co-sponsor the legislation. Tourism is the second largest employer in my State and a critical component of my State's economic development. It is unfortunate that the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration [USTTA] has become a

victim of budgetary constraints, and I am pleased that S. 1735 will preserve a Federal role in crafting a coherent policy to promote the United States as a tourist destination. The bill will also provide for a repository of information to enable the tourism industry to develop a strategy to compete for the international tourism dollar. I hope that this new organization will become a model for public-private partnerships and will fill the void left by the elimination of USTTA.●

MENTAL HEALTH CARE

● Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, last month, when the Senate passed the Domenici-Wellstone mental health parity amendment by an overwhelming vote of 68 to 30, during our deliberations on the health insurance reform legislation, it was, in my judgment, a historic occasion.

Since President Jimmy Carter established his Commission on Mental Health, it has been clear to a number of us that, eventually, it would be in our Nation's best interest to ensure that those afflicted with mental illness are treated in the same manner as those afflicted with any other physical ailment. Unfortunately, probably primarily due to the stigma long attached to receiving mental health care, this has been a long and difficult process.

As I listened to the debate that Thursday evening and watched our colleagues vote, I kept thinking to myself how one individual, Senator DOMENICI, truly made a difference in the lives of our Nation's citizens. During the years we have served together in the U.S. Senate, I have been very pleased to work closely with him in a number of capacities, for example on the various Senate Appropriations subcommittees and, most recently, on behalf of our Nation's Native Americans.

Throughout our deliberations, our colleague has always made explicitly clear the importance of ensuring that the Congress and the administration, and ultimately the private sector, must, in fact, treat those afflicted with mental illness and their families in a humane and compassionate manner. Senator DOMENICI was willing to share with us his personal family experiences. I have no doubt that his resolve and persistence are the reasons that most of us voted on behalf of this important amendment.

I sincerely hope that the House-Senate conferees will ultimately accept the provisions of the Domenici-Wellstone amendment, as it represents excellent public policy. However, at this point, I just wanted to share my appreciation with my colleagues for the Senator from New Mexico's efforts over the years—he is truly the consummate public servant. All of us can learn from his dedication.●

IN CELEBRATION OF WOMEN IN PUBLIC SERVICE

● Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, I would like to take this opportunity to share with my colleagues a unique conference which took place earlier this week—the sixth annual Southern Women in Public Service conference hosted in Birmingham, AL, by the John C. Stennis Center for Public Service. The theme of this gathering was "Coming Together to Make a Difference." Over the past 6 years, this event has become the most significant annual bipartisan gathering of women political and business leaders throughout the South. The event has grown each year but the purpose remains the same: to make government better, more effective and more responsive by bringing women into public service leadership.

As a board member of the Stennis Center, I have watched this organization consistently enable women to pursue public service careers by providing an avenue in an area of the country which needs it more than any other. This challenge is illustrated by the fact that only 1 of 8 women in the U.S. Senate is from the South; 1 Southern State has never elected a woman to statewide executive office while another has never sent a woman to Congress; 9 of the 11 States which rank lowest in the percentage of women in State legislatures are in the South and no Southern State currently has a female Governor. I can tell you however, Mr. President, this will not be the case for much longer. This conference is changing attitudes by its very visibility in training and inspiring women for appointed and elected office each year. In fact, the Stennis Center was credited this week as the last great glass ceiling breaker. Much credit goes to former Congresswoman Lindy Boggs, who serves as the chair of the conference year after year. She is an inspiration for many women and she is continuing to use her platform to define public service for others. Quite simply, Lindy is contagious.

Recently, our Nation celebrated the 75th anniversary of women's suffrage—to coin a phrase, women have come a long way, baby. We now have women serving in the public policy arena in nearly all capacities, yet the pace is agonizingly slow. In the early 1970's, only 4.5 percent of all State legislative seats were held by women. Today, 21 percent of the 7,424 State legislative seats in this country are held by women. Women hold 56 or 10.5 percent of the 535 seats in the 104th Congress. One State in the Union has a woman Governor—New Jersey, led by Christine Todd Whitman.

In 1994, four States had women Governors, including my own State of Oregon which was led by Barbara Roberts. Governor Roberts is currently teaching at the John K. Kennedy School at Harvard University. My State has a strong history of capable women serving in statewide and locally